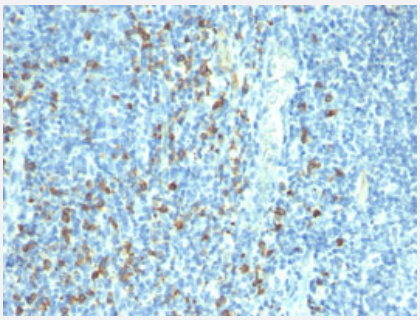
IGL@ monoclonal antibody, clone HP6054

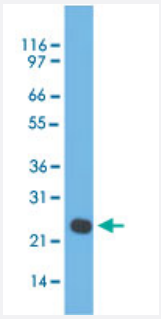
Catalog # MAB11273 Size 100 ug

Applications



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

Immunohistochemical staining of human tonsil with IGL@ monoclonal antibody, clone HP6054 (Cat # MAB11273) at 1:200 dilution.



Western Blot (Tissue lysate)

Western blot analysis of human intestine tissue lysate by IGL@ monoclonal antibody, clone HP6054 (Cat # MAB11273) at 2 ug/ml.

Specification

Product Description	Mouse monoclonal antibody raised against IGL@.
Immunogen	Human IgG.
Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Human
Form	Liquid
Purification	Protein G purification
Isotype	IgG2a Kappa

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Recommend Usage	Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) (1:200-1:400) Western Blot (2-5 ug/ml) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In PBS (0.05% BSA, 0.05% sodium azide)
Storage Instruction	Store at 4°C. For long term storage store at -20°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which shoul d be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

- Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

  Immunohistochemical staining of human tonsil with IGL@ monoclonal antibody, clone HP6054 (Cat # MAB11273) at 1:200 dilution.

- Western Blot (Tissue lysate)

  Western blot analysis of human intestine tissue lysate by IGL@ monoclonal antibody, clone HP6054 (Cat # MAB11273) at 2 ug/ml.

Gene Info — IGL@

Entrez GeneID	3535
Gene Name	IGL@
Gene Alias	IGL, MGC88804
Gene Description	immunoglobulin lambda locus
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink

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Gene Summary	Immunoglobulins recognize foreign antigens and initiate immune responses such as phagocytosis and the complement system. Each immunoglobulin molecule consists of two identical heavy chains and two identical light chains. There are two classes of light chains, kappa and lambda. This region represents the germline organization of the lambda light chain locus. The locus includes V (variable), J (joining), and C (constant) segments. During B cell development, a recombination event at the DNA level joins a single V segment with a J segment; the C segment is later joined by splicing at the RNA level. Recombination of many different V segments with several J segments provides a wide range of antigen recognition. Additional diversity is attained by junctional diversity, resulting from the random additional of nucleotides by terminal deoxynucleotidyltransferase, and by somatic hypermutation, which occurs during B cell maturation in the spleen and lymph nodes. Several V segments and three C segments are known to be incapable of encoding a protein and are considered pseudogenes. The locus also includes several non-immunoglobulin genes, many of which are pseudogenes or are predicted by automated computational analysis or homology to other species. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	immunoglobulin lambda gene cluster

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